(v) Public Health Institute.

666. In the Medico-legal Section, 408 cases with 1,793 articles were received and examined during the year.

667. Out of 151 cases with 612 articles received and examined, poison was detected in 60 cases or in about 40 percent of the cases. Among the poisons, datura and arsenic head the list. Copper Sulphate, Mineral acids, opium and others follow respectively :—

668. In the Bacteriological Section, 17,574 samples were examined. Two lakhs and ten thousand doses of plague vaccine, 6,84,000 doses of cholera vaccine and 26,000 doses of typhoid vaccine were manufactured during the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

669. At the commencement of the calendar year 1950, there were 470 (451) medical institutions. With the opening of 20 new Medical Institutions during the year, the total was 490 at the close of the year.

670. There was on an average, one institution for every 60·1 (62·7) square miles of area and for every 14,957 (15,594) of population.

671. Out of 490 institutions, 443 were public, 28 non-public, 13 private-aided and 6 private non-aided ; 83 were hospitals and 407 dispensaries.

672. Though 33 dispensaries could not work regularly for want of medical personnel, either during the whole or part of the year, periodical visits by the nearest Assistant Surgeons were arranged.

673. The total number of beds in all the institutions was 5,671 (5,404). Of these, 2,355 were for men and 3,316 were for women and children.

674. The average population served per bed in the State was 1,343·3 (1,356·2). The number of beds for a 1,000 population in the State, was 1·34 as compared to ·24 in India.

675. In major hospitals like Victoria, Vani Vilas, Minto Opbthalmic, Krishnarajendra, Cheluvamba and McGann Hospitals, the daily average of in-patients treated was far in excess of the available number of beds.